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# The China Mail

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CARS.  
All stocks have been sold.  
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ALEX. ROSS & CO.  
Phone 2457.

March 6, 1919, Temperature 65.

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Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 100.

March 6, 1919, Temperature 65.

No. 17,405.

號六月三年九十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH, 6, 1919.

未己次歲年八國民華中

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

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Steam and Motor Vessels.  
Steel Building Work of every Description.  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

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AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF A WELL-KNOWN  
SPA AT HALF THE PRICE. BLENDS PERFECTLY  
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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

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JUST ARRIVED.

A Large Assortment of

### WARDROBE TRUNKS

For Ladies and Gentlemen.

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each.

CABIN TRUNKS & SUIT CASES.

TRAVELLING RUGS

From \$15.00 to \$27.50 each.

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### DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 635.

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### HOLLAND.

READY FOR EVENTUALITIES.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The Hague reports that in the Dutch Chamber, the War Minister, replying in the army estimates debate, said that disarmament at present would be most dangerous. The army must be prepared against any attempts to annex parts of Holland. Measures would be taken in view of the necessity of a second mobilisation. Partial demobilisation did not mean that Holland would have to allow Limburg and Dutch Flanders to be torn away like the fleece from a sheep.

### INTERNATIONAL SEAFARERS' CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

The International Seafarers' Conference passed a resolution in favour of a compulsory pilotage order, to relieve captains nearing ports. It adopted the Italian resolution in favour of an international minimum wage for all ports, and decided to transfer the conference to Paris in order to induce the Paris Conference to establish a permanent seafaring organisation with a view to securing uniform labour conditions.

### U. S. A. AND THE LEAGUE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Washington reports that in the Senate Senator Lodge, the Republican leader, voiced the American Republican Party's opposition to the League of Nations. He contended that the League contravened the Monroe Doctrine, and would involve America in all foreign disputes. It would substitute internationalism for nationalism, and be of benefit principally to Europe.

A statement issued from the White House denies on behalf of President Wilson the reference to the Irish question cabled yesterday. [See Earlier Telegrams.]

### AFRICAN RUN'S ADMISSION.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Copenhagen learns from Berlin that General von Lettow Vorbeck in an interview with a representative of the Wolff Bureau at Rotterdam, said he wished to declare that the treatment of himself and his men by the British, especially during their journey home, was very considerate and tactful.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

Singapore, March 6.

The silver market is steady.

Later.

The silver market is still steady.

Singapore, March 6.

Montagu's report says the market remains quiet steady. Shanghai exchange has receded to 4 7/8, doubtless owing to the completion of the arrangement whereby China will receive a quite substantial amount of silver from America.

### SILVER FIXED.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

The Treasury has fixed the maximum price for silver bullion in the United Kingdom at 47 1/2 per standard ounce, effective from Feb. 20.

### A HUN LIE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Reports from Berlin having spread through the continent that the King of Italy had been assassinated, Reuter is informed that the story is totally baseless.

### FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[By COURTESY OF THE H.K. DAILY PRESS.]

### THE PRESIDENT AND THE ARMISTICE.

PEKING, March 4.

The President has issued strongly worded telegrams to all commanders to abide by the Armistice condition, otherwise the consequences will be visited upon them.

### A DANGEROUS SITUATION.

Reliable information states that General Hsu Shu-chen is conspiring with the Tsuchi of Shensi and supplying him with munitions. The Tsuchi may declare his independence at any time as the opium cultivation in his province supplies abundant revenue.

The President's strong action is generally appreciated, will bring the anti-military struggle to a climax.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### LABOUR CONFERENCE.

PREMIER'S APPEAL FOR UNITY.

LONDON, February 27th.  
The Premier welcomed Mr. Henderson's suggestion for a Committee of Inquiry on industrial unrest, and its causes. He urged them to act before they separated. He dreaded stagnation. If Britain stood still, France and America would also stand still, and catastrophe would follow. "We won the war by unity," (Loud Cheers). Let us have the same unity in peace. This would make this country one of the like of which has never been seen before." (Loud cheers).

### STATE'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The Premier said that there was plenty of common-sense in the country and in the end we were practical people. He therefore, appealed to employers to be franker with their employees. There could be no improved welfare without improved efficiency, and we must tighten up and quicken our industries as the war had taught us to do. A wise employer would see that the worker got a fair share of profits. It was the business of the State to be impartial in an industrial dispute and guard the interests of the whole community.

### THE WORKERS' ASPIRATIONS.

Continuing, the Premier said that there were other contributory causes to the unrest, among workers, who naturally aspired to secure a higher and better standard of life in the future. The whole nation would sympathise with that aspiration. He was convinced that employers were prepared to go further than most workmen imagined. The Chairman put Mr. Henderson's resolution to the meeting and it was declared carried by a large majority. Steps were then taken to select thirty names each for the Committee.

### U.S.A. AND THE LEAGUE.

WASHINGTON, February 28th.

The President denied that the League meant usurpation of the powers of Congress to declare war. He said that the strength of the League would rest upon the friendship and goodwill of America, Britain, France, Italy and Japan, and that serious trouble between them was not probable. Provision for disarmament would not interfere with military training. President Wilson did not regard internal domestic questions, his immigration within the jurisdiction of the League.

### THE IRISH QUESTION.

He said that Ireland would not have a vote in the League at present. The Irish question was a subject for solution later between Ireland and Great Britain.

### THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Monroe Doctrine would be guaranteed by all members of the League.

### CURZON ON AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, February 27th.

In the House of Lords, speaking to Lord Curzon, Earl Curzon stated that, apparently, while the Amir was camping near Kabul, his tent was entered early in the morning of February 20th. He was killed by shots and was also stabbed.

The body was taken to Kabul by members of Amir's family. It is not known whether the assassination was due to religious or fanatical reasons, or to reasons of politics or to a domestic intrigue.

After paying a high tribute to the late Amir's loyalty to Britain, Earl Curzon stated, apparently, he would be succeeded by his brother, Nasir Ullah Khan, who immediately sent a letter to the Government of India, couched in the friendliest and most loyal terms. A suitable reply had been sent. There was no reason to suppose that there would be any interruption of friendly relations between Britain and Afghanistan, whose independence we desired to maintain.

### THE JUGO-SLAVS.

PARIS, February 28th.

The Jugo-Slavs have presented their claims to the Peace Conference. According to an Italian statement, the Jugo-Slavs claim the whole of Istria, with Trieste, Fiume and the Dalmatian Islands, except Pelagosa.

### ITALY SAYS THEY SHOW FIGHT.

PARIS, February 28th.

Italian headquarters report that the Jugo-Slavs have ordered a general mobilisation, which is stopping food supplies in South-Eastern Europe. Hence Italy has suspended the return of Jugo-Slav prisoners taken from the Austrians. The Italian Delegation states that the Jugo-Slav authorities at Ljubljana, on February 20th, expelled the Italian Military Mission there, and the Italian Government, which never recognised Jugo-Slavia, responded by closing the armistice frontier.

The Italian Delegation also asserts that the Serbians attacked a train with registered Italians returning home, at Ljubljana station, and tore down and burned the Italian flag decorating the train.

### MOBILISATION DENIED.

The Jugo-Slav Delegation denies the Italian reports of mobilisation of the Jugo-Slavs. It declares that the army disbanded after the defeat of Austria is now being re-organised on a restricted basis, involving the calling up of certain classes of younger men. But this in no wise implies a general mobilisation.

### A COUNTER-CHARGE.

The Delegation asserts that the Italians are continuing landing troops on the Dalmatian Coast, and entrenching at Fiume and elsewhere.

### SITUATION NOT ALARMING.

PARIS, February 28th.  
The Italian Jugo-Slav situation is not regarded here as alarming though likely to complicate the work of the Peace Conference, but if Jugo-Slavia is able to consider her rival's claims, a peaceable solution may be expected to be found shortly.

## WHY THE ALLIES ARE IN RUSSIA.

The Secretary of the War Office states that Lord Milner has sent the following reply to a letter received from a correspondent:—

You ask me what right we ever had to send British troops to Russia to meddle with the internal affairs of that country, and how long we mean to keep them there now that war is over. The question itself shows that you misapprehend the facts of the case, as well as the motives of the Government.

The reason why Allied not merely British forces—indeed, the British are only a small proportion of the total Allied troops—were sent to Russia, is that the Bolsheviks, whatever their ultimate object, were in fact assisting our enemies in every possible way. It was owing to their action that hundreds of thousands of German troops were let loose to hurl themselves against our men on the Western front. It was owing to their betrayal that Rumania, with all its rich resources in grain and oil, fell into the hands of the Germans. It was they who handed over the Black Sea Fleet to the Germans, and who treacherously attacked the Czechoslovaks, when the latter only desired to get out of Russia in order to fight for the freedom of their own country in Europe.

The Allies, every one of them, were most anxious to avoid interference in Russia. But it was an obligation of honour to save the Czechoslovaks, and it was a military necessity of the most urgent kind to prevent those vast portions of Russia which were struggling to escape the tyranny of the Bolsheviks from being overrun by them, and so thrown open as a source of supply to the enemy. I say nothing of the enormous quantities of military stores, the property of the Allies, which were still lying at Archangel and Vladivostok, and which were in course of being appropriated by the Bolsheviks and transferred to the Germans, till Allied occupation put an end to the process.

And this intervention was successful. The rot was stopped. The Czechoslovaks were saved from destruction. The resources of Siberia and South-Eastern Russia were denied to the enemy. The northern ports of European Russia were prevented from becoming bases for German submarines from which our North Sea barrage could have been turned. These were important achievements and contributed materially to the defeat of Germany. I say nothing of the fact that a vast portion of the earth's surface, and millions of people friendly to the Allies, have been spared the unspeakable horrors of Bolshevik rule.

But in the course of this Allied intervention thousands of Russians have taken up arms and fought on the side of the Allies. How can we, simply because our own immediate purposes have been served, come away and leave them to the tender mercies of their and our enemies, before they have had time to arm, train, and organize so as to be strong enough to defend themselves? It would be an abominable betrayal to every British instinct of honour and humanity.

You may be quite sure that the last thing the Government desires is to leave any British soldiers in Russia a day longer than is necessary to discharge the moral obligations we have incurred. And that, I believe, is the guiding principle of all the Allies. Nor do I myself think that the time when we can withdraw without disastrous consequences is necessarily distant. But this is a case in which the more haste may be the less speed. If the Allies were all to scramble out of Russia at once, the result would almost certainly be that the barbarism, which at present reigns in a part only of that country, would spread over the whole of it, including the vast regions of North and Central Asia, which were included in the dominions of the Tsar. The ultimate consequences of such a disaster cannot be foreseen. But they would assuredly involve a far greater strain on the resources of the British Empire than our present commitments.

### A FAMILY NECESSITY.

Every family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Laminae, lame shoulder pains in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this Balm and become acquainted with its qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

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TAILOR, HABITMAKER

AND

OUTFITTER.

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,

HONGKONG.

Have you seen the Wonderful

"DAVON"

## SUPER TELESCOPES

Made in England, length only 13 inches, magnifies 36 diameters and gives wide objective; will focus sharply on objects a few feet or many miles away.

USED BY BRITISH OFFICERS AT THE FRONT.

Price, complete with two extra lenses, rubber eye piece, tripod, leather carrying case, etc., etc., etc., - \$75.00.

WE HAVE THEM READY FOR DEMONSTRATION.

### ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

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Telephone 2487.

### FORTIFY YOURSELF

### FLETCHER'S COMPOUND GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.

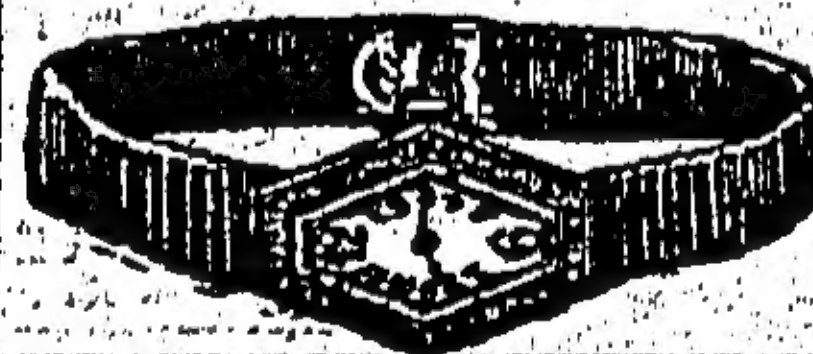
The Ideal General Tonic.

Obtainable only at

### THE PHARMACY

(FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)

92, Queen's Road Central.



### WRIST WATCHES

QUALITY—VARIETY—PERFECTION.

J. ULLMANN & CO.,

QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL (CORNER FLOWER STREET).

## INFLUENZA.

DISINFECT WITH IZAL

A little IZAL in a lot of water will kill all Germs. Don't waste IZAL by using it stronger than recommended. Remember the best way to avoid Influenza and all infectious diseases is absolute cleanliness. Dirty houses and dirty persons are a danger to the community. Therefore, for the sake of others, remember the

### IZAL RULES OF HEALTH.

Keep your house clean. Wash your hands before meals. Clean your teeth. Take frequent baths. Do not spit, and stop others doing so. Avoid hot and stuffy rooms. Sleep with your window open. Pneumonia is not caused by fresh air, but is due to a microbe which lives in heat and darkness. Sweaty and clogged into a handkerchief. If you feel ill or have a running cold stop at home. Use IZAL as directed below.

For Washing the Hands and Face—1 teaspoonful of IZAL to one gallon or to the basin of water.

In your Bath—1 teaspoonful of IZAL.

For your Teeth and as a Mouth Wash—5 drops of IZAL to the glass of warm water.

For Linen—2 tablespoonful of IZAL to the bucket of water.

For Soothing up the Nose—4 drops of IZAL to the glass of warm water to be used three times a day.

For Flannels, Dishes and Glasses—1 tablespoonful of IZAL to each half bucket of hot water.

For Floors and Yards, Sinks and Drains—4 tablespoonful of IZAL to the bucket of water.

SOLE AGENTS

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.



**C. P. LAMMERT.**

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.  
Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on  
WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1919,  
commencing at 12 o'clock (noon)  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,  
One Crow-Elkhart Roadster  
4 passenger Motor Car  
(Just unpacked)

N.B.—The above car can be inspected  
by appointment and is only being sold  
as owner is shortly leaving the colony.

Terms: Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

## FOR SALE.

Two Cycle 14 H.P. Fay & Bowen  
Kerosene Engine, Marine Type, with  
reversing gear, shafting and propeller.  
Apply GEO. P. LAMMERT.

## NOTICES.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE  
PEACE, OF THE COLONY  
OF HONGKONG.

GENTLEMEN,

It is my intention to stand for the  
vacancy on the Legislative Council  
to represent you during the time that  
The Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C., holds  
the position of Acting Attorney-  
General.

My nomination has been proposed  
by Mr. A. O. Lang, and seconded by  
Mr. G. C. Moxon.

It is only six months ago that I ad-  
dressed you with regard to my candi-  
dature, for the same seat and I can  
only repeat that if I have the honour  
to be elected I shall direct my  
energies to the solution of the Hous-  
ing Problem, the further develop-  
ment of the Colony by means of new  
roads, opening up new areas easily  
accessible for all kinds of traffic and  
the resumption of old and insanitary  
houses in the densely populated parts  
of the City—on all of which matters  
I think I may claim special qualifi-  
cations.

I have the honour to be,  
(Gentlemen),

Your obedient servant,  
H. W. BIRD.  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1919.



NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception  
of those of Chinese race desiring to  
leave the Colony should apply in  
person between the hours of 9 a.m. to  
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily at the  
PASS OFFICE, Post Office Building.

Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or Identification papers. All  
persons, with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to register them-  
selves under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of  
Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.  
and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a  
fine not exceeding \$50.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY  
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE  
SHAREHOLDERS in the Company  
will be held at the Offices of the  
Company, St. George's Building, Chater  
Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SAT-  
URDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1919,  
at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the  
purpose of receiving a Statement of  
Accounts and the Report of the Direc-  
tors for the year ending 31st December,  
1918 and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the  
Company will be CLOSED from  
THURSDAY, the 13th March, 1919,  
until SATURDAY, the 22nd March,  
1919—both days inclusive.

By order of the  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

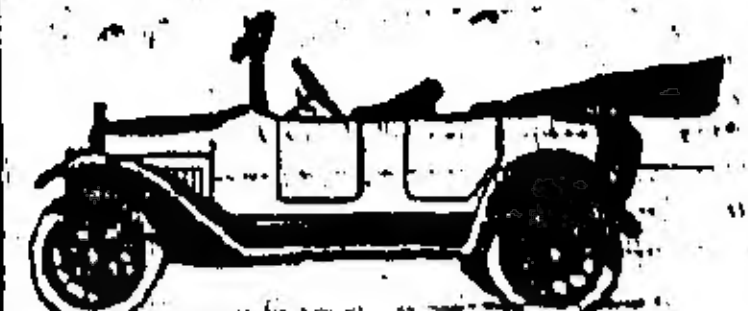
THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY  
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE  
SHAREHOLDERS of the above Com-  
pany will be held at the Offices of the  
General Agents, Pedder Street, on  
THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at  
11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving  
the Report and Statement of Accounts  
for the year ending 31st December,  
1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th  
March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON  
& CO., LTD.  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

## INTIMASTION

## METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of  
**MAXWELL CARS.**

Automobiles for Hire  
and for Sale  
at reasonable Prices.

Phone 2500.  
65 Des Vaux Road  
Central.

KODAKS  
& FILMS

Plates & Papers.  
Developing & Printing  
Undertaken.

**A. TACK & CO.,**  
26, Des Vaux Road Central.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## BUTCHERS MEATS:

Beef, Mutton, Lamb,  
Rabbits, Hares,  
Sausages,

Brown,  
Pressed Beef,

Purity. Excellence.

## WE HAVE

Great Varieties of used  
and unused

## POSTAGE STAMPS

Single, Sets, Packets, Bags,  
and  
on approval Books.

## FOR COLLECTORS

## GRACA &amp; CO.,

DEALERS IN  
POSTAGE STAMPS, POST CARDS, SEEDS,  
TOYS, &c. &c.  
No. 10, Wyndham Street,  
P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.

PREVENT DISEASE  
FLY REGURGITATING ON SUGAR

When feeding, the fly can often be observed to  
regurgitate its crop contents, until there is a support  
from the end of the proboscis to drop nearly as  
big as its head. This fluid is drawn in and out with  
great force as long as the fly is regurgitating, but a drop  
it always tends to hang, right. A cropful of  
fecal fluid may thus be deposited on the surface of  
food ready for immediate consumption, and the deposit  
may easily contain about a million bacilli or other  
injurious infective organisms.  
Well fed house-flies defecate about once every  
five minutes.

## "INSECTOX"

SUPPRESSES FLIES, MOSQUITOES &  
OTHER INSECT DISEASE CARRIERS.  
OUTRITS \$4. RETILLS \$1.20  
On sale at Messrs. A. S. Watson &  
Co., Hongkong & Kowloon, Bakilly Co.,  
Hongkong and leading stores.  
**FRANK SMITH & Co.,**  
Sole Agents.

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear  
**MADE**

TO

ORDER



**OHERRY & CO.,**  
PEDDER STREET,  
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.  
Telephone No. 491.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

THE NEW GERMANY REMEDY  
**THERAPION No. 1**  
**THERAPION No. 2**  
**THERAPION No. 3**  
No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Gout &  
Gravel, No. 3 for Chronic Nephritis.  
Sole, LEADING CHEMISTS, PHARMACIANS &  
DRUGGISTS. CO. HONGKONG & KOWLOON.  
SOLE AGENTS: "THE CHINA MAIL" & "THE SINGAPORE FREE PRESS".  
Sole AGENTS: "THE CHINA MAIL" & "THE SINGAPORE FREE PRESS".

# "Embassy"

## Virginia Cigarettes

### Finest Quality



The kind of quality that not only  
pleases the smoker but gratifies  
an ideal of the manufac-  
turers to produce the  
finest of Virginia  
Cigarettes.

Sold in  
tins of 50's  
& 25 Cigarettes  
also  
packets of 10's

## ILLUSIONS PERDUES.

We have lost another illusion.  
Marshal Joffre denies that he ever  
used the famous phrase *Je les grignote*  
("I keep on nibbling at them").  
There seems to be a fatality about  
the supposed remarks of great Gen-  
erals. Caesar, never said: *Veni, vidi, vici*, nor did Wellington ever  
say, "Up, Guards, and at 'em," and  
it was Panch and not Sir Charles  
Napier who immortalised *Pecoraui*  
("I have Scinde"). The one really  
authenticated upstart appears to be  
that of Pétain at Verdun: *On les aura*. Even that, however, appears  
in his Order of the Day as *Nous les aurons*.

## CREW'S TERRIBLE ORDEAL.

On Christmas Eve the French  
steamer *Augusta* put into Cardiff  
with a terrible story of the crew's  
ordeal in the Bristol Channel. Dur-  
ing severe weather the captain, M.  
Gepereux, suddenly lost his reason,  
and ran round the deck with a load-  
ed revolver threatening to shoot any-  
one who crossed his path. He shot  
a sailor in the mouth, and was about  
to shoot again, when he was over-  
powered and carried to his cabin and  
the revolver taken away. The vessel,  
which was bound for Swansea,  
put into Cardiff to inform the police,  
who upon entering the cabin dis-  
covered that the captain had shot  
himself dead with a rifle, which was  
lying beside him. The cabin was  
riddled with shot, and cartridges  
were strewn over the floor. During  
the voyage a member of the crew  
was washed overboard and drowned.

HARLAND AND WOLFF NEW  
RECORD.

Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Ltd.,  
Queen's Island, Belfast, on Jan. 1,  
issued the following:—

Our Govan shipbuilding yard deliv-  
ered to the War Marine, which is of  
the "A" cargo carrying type, about  
7,200 tons deadweight, 5,263 tons  
gross, 400ft. in length between per-  
pendiculars, 52ft. beam. The keel  
was laid on the 29th July, and the  
vessel launched on the 17th Decem-  
ber. The total time taken from lay-  
ing the keel until delivery was there-  
fore 22 weeks and one day, which  
is a notable record, not only for the  
Clyde but for the United Kingdom,  
being the shortest time taken for a  
standard ship by any builder. The  
machinery for the *War Jansins* was  
constructed and fitted on board by  
the company's Diesel Engine Works,  
Glasgow. The hull and machinery  
were built under the supervision of  
Messrs. G. M. Shaw, G. Easthope,  
and G. R. Edgar, Lloyd's surveyors.

## MARRIED THE SAME MAN TWICE.

A woman who married the same  
man twice asked to be divorced from  
him in the Divorce Court in London  
on the grounds of cruelty and mis-  
conduct. Petitioner was Elizabeth  
Lipson, daughter of Wimbledon, and  
the respondent was Edward David  
Busby, a solicitor, of Queen Victoria  
street, E.C. It was stated that she  
married the respondent in 1898 and  
divorced him in 1916. The follow-  
ing year she married him again. In  
granting a decree nisi with costs Mr.  
Justice Coleridge said, "I hope they  
won't get married again."

## NEW BANK FOR HANKOW.

An addition to the Banking Estab-  
lishments of Hankow is about to be  
made by the opening of a Bank at  
an early date in Panoff's Buildings,  
opposite to the Russian Club, says  
the U. C. Post. The Head Office is  
in Hongkong where it is registered  
as a Limited Company with an  
authorised capital of half a million  
sterling, and where the Bank has  
been opened for a year. Hankow is  
the first branch, but it is intended  
to establish branches at all the ports  
and big cities in China.

The shareholders of the Bank are  
mainly Chinese who are, or have  
been abroad and some of them are  
British-born. Their object is to en-  
courage "and direct" trade between  
native and foreign merchants and to  
remove the reproach that China has  
as yet no native bank that does busi-  
ness.

## HERR EBERT.

Friedrich Ebert, the first President  
of the German Republic, is now 47  
years of age. He was born at Hei-  
delberg. His father was a tailor and  
he was apprenticed to the saddlery  
trade when he was 14. He was con-  
verted to Socialism by Bebel's in-  
fluence and joined the staff of the  
*Burger Zeitung*, a socialist paper  
published at Bremen. Later he be-  
came the editor of the paper, and was  
elected to the Central Directorate  
of the German Social-Democratic  
party. He was elected to the Reich-  
stag in 1912. Owing to his swarthy  
complexion President Ebert might  
be mistaken for a Spaniard or  
Italian. He is of Teutonic build,  
however, and is noted for his energy  
and driving power. Unlike Liebk-  
necht, his name can hardly be said  
to have been before the world before  
the war. Certainly four years ago  
no one would have selected him as  
the successor to the proud throne of  
the Hohenzollerns.

"FORMER GOVERNOR OF  
HONGKONG."

The *Japan Chronicle* of Feb. 20  
had this note: Sir A. T. Quiller  
Couch recently lectured the British  
authorities on the subject of "The  
United States selected for these posts  
men who stood for literature. Britain  
studiously avoided literary men ap-  
parently on the ground that they  
were of little account." Sir A. Quiller  
Couch might have instanced his point  
by reference to the British Ambassa-  
dor at Madrid, who is the Right  
Hon. Sir A. H. Hardinge, G.C.M.G.,  
K.C.B. Correspondence from Madrid  
shows that on the occasion of the  
armistice British subjects were in-  
vited to the Embassy, where the  
Ambassador gave an address. A full  
report of the address is not available,  
but judging from selections it must  
have been exceedingly humorous.  
One gem was a reference to the  
British monarchy as "the wedge  
which united the Empire,"—a very  
dangerous thought taken literally,  
since wedges, if driven in far enough,  
generally result in something splitting.  
Sir A. Hardinge's political  
outlook, however, is quite otherwise.  
He is to be classed with the former  
Governor of Hongkong as quite im-  
mune to any democratic tendencies.  
To him, one of the three great bene-  
fits his war has won for us is "con-  
scription." And this was a war to  
end militarism! One hesitates to  
conjecture what the other two bene-  
fits are.

## LIPTON'S CHALLENGE DECLINED.

The New York Yacht Club declined  
Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for a  
race for the America Cup in 1919,  
but if the challenge is renewed in  
1920 it will be accepted.

The telegram, sent by the secre-  
tary of the club to the secretary of  
the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, states  
that the New York Yacht Club ap-  
preciates the cordial and friendly  
terms of the challenge, but must say  
frankly that the members of the  
New York Yacht Club are, strongly  
of opinion, with peace unclouded,  
with a long list of casualties still to  
be reported, with transports bring-  
ing home wounded, and conditions  
unstable, this is not an appropriate  
time to arrange a purely sporting  
event of such importance as  
the match for the America Cup.

"Accordingly it seems best," the  
telegram proceeds, "that we sug-  
gest that the challenge be with-  
drawn, at it at some future date,  
when there is no question on either  
side as to propriety, you wish to  
challenge the Shamrock IV for the  
race in 1920 we shall accept the chal-  
lenge to be decided by one of the  
boats which were built in 1914 for that  
purpose. We must say you will accept  
the suggestion, the spirit in which  
it is given."

## NOTICES.

**G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.**

WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,  
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,  
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,  
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,  
High Class English Jewellery.

## MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES,

VERMICELLI.

AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best  
Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the  
principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more  
nutrient than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.  
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.  
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders accepted promptly.

## THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1238.  
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 3386.  
Branch Factory: Wing King Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.  
Cable address: "HINGWAH."

## THE BREEZY GARAGE.

81, Des Vaux Road, Central. Tel. No. 2499.

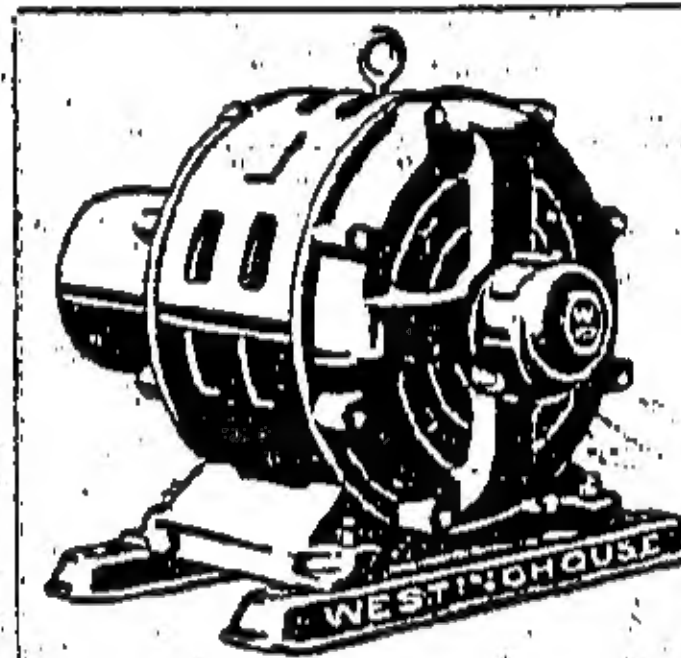
Opposite Central Market.

The latest model, "Chandler," "Hudson," "Oakland" cars for hire.  
Theatre parties. Pleasure trips.

Shopping, etc., at moderate charges.

Our cars are only driven by experienced drivers, so that all clients can  
be sure of every comfort and reliability.

Large stocks of spare parts and children's "Strollers" on sale.  
Motor cars, launches and cycles, repairing done daily.  
Call and inspect.



## MOTORS

at present in  
Stock.**GERIN,**

DREVARD &amp; CO.

Tel. 114.

## HOTELS AND CAFES.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND  
GRILL ROOMJ. H. TAGGART  
MANAGER

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.  
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.  
Under the Management of—  
**Mrs. BLAIR.**

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting  
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System  
throughout. Best of Food and Service.  
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA."  
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

## PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON.

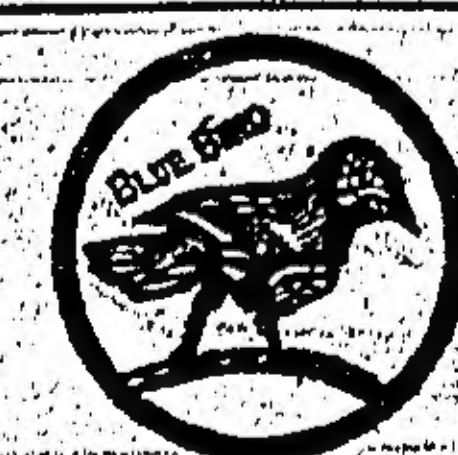
(Two minutes from Star Ferry).

Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout  
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision  
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Room. Terms moderate. Special terms to  
families on application.  
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add: "PALACE."  
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

## CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)  
108, HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes  
walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine,  
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on  
application to the Proprietors. Launches meet Passenger Boats.  
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON" MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

BLUE  
BIRDCONFECTORY  
& CATERERSICE CREAM  
PARLOUR.HOT and COLD  
DRINKS.

ALSO

DEALERS IN

Ginballs and Cakes

Biscuits

American Chocolates

Assorted Fancy Cakes

Address: 108, HOUSE STREET, Kowloon.

Opposite Queen's Road &amp; Pedder Street.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

Successor to

the late SIEN-TING.

14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

## FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON.

17, Morrison Hill Road.



**Hughes & Hough**  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General  
Produce Brokers and  
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

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A. C. 4th & 5th Editions  
A 1 Telegraphic Code

Telegraphic Address  
"HUGHES & HOUGH"  
HONGKONG.

**PUBLIC AUCTIONS**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Concerned),

**SATURDAY,**  
March 8, 1919, at 12 o'clock Noon,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
Nine Fox Terrier Puppies  
(from three distinct litters).  
Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Feb. 27, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),  
ON  
**SATURDAY,**  
March 8, 1919, at 12 noon,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
One Wolf-A-F  
A P. single cylinder Motor  
Cycle with side car and accessories  
in good running order.  
On view now.  
Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, February 23, 1919.

ON  
**MONDAY,**  
March 10, 1919, at 2.30 p.m. at No. 1  
Basilea Lyttelton Road, West Point,  
Hongkong.  
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
etc., etc.  
therein contained.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
On view day of sale.  
Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, March 3, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),  
ON  
**TUESDAY,**  
March 11, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des  
Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
100 CASES  
"ROBINS" BRANDY  
damaged by fire and water.  
Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, March 3, 1919.

ON  
**TUESDAY,**  
March 11, 1919, commencing  
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,  
No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD  
FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-  
MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN  
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,  
etc., etc.,  
Comprising:—  
Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs  
(new), Folding Card and Occasional  
Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom  
Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin  
Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes,  
Dressing Tables, Washstands, etc.,  
(fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner  
Wagons, Extension Dining Tables  
and Chairs, etc., Dinner Services,  
Crockery, and good Glass Ware,  
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, etc.  
Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated  
Ware.  
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood  
and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of  
Blackwood Furniture, including 1 large  
Blackwood Screen Blue and white Panels,  
and Blackwood Fire Screen, Side Tables,  
Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures and Oil  
Paintings, Several Carpets new and  
second-hand.  
Also  
Treadle Sewing Machine (nearly  
new), by Wilcox & Gibbs with all  
accessories, 1 Piano in good condition,  
one large Ice Chest suitable for Hotel,  
Full Size Croquet Set, One pair  
Binoculars.  
And  
1 Half-plate Camera by Thornton  
Pickard with Spare Lenses, etc.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

**PUBLIC AUCTIONS.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Concerned),  
ON  
**TUESDAY,**  
March 11, 1919, commencing at  
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
A QUANTITY OF  
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,  
DRAWN WORK, and EMBROIDERIES,  
Comprising:—  
HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—Single and  
Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets,  
Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts,  
Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths,  
Bath Towels, Face Towels, etc., etc.  
DRAWN WORK:—Bedspreads, Pillow  
Cases, Tray Cloths, etc., etc.  
EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreads, Table  
Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 24 in.  
Also  
A few lots of Artistic Cases and  
Belted Valises.  
(All new goods and small lots to suit  
purchasers).  
Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),  
ON  
**WEDNESDAY,**  
March 12, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at No.  
Chatham Road, Kowloon,  
The Sunday  
Valuable Household Furniture,  
etc., etc.,  
therein contained.  
Hallstand, Large Extension Dining  
Table and Chairs, Sideboard, Brass  
Twin Bedsteads, Cheval Glass Dressing  
Mirror, Toilet Table, Washstand,  
Toilet Set, etc., Pantry, Kitchen and  
Bathroom Utensils.  
Also  
Cabinet Gramophone with Records,  
Gent's Bicycle, Pot Plants, Pneumatic  
Tyred Ricksha in very good condition.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
On view day of sale.  
Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

G. R.  
PRELIMINARY NOTICE  
**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE HON. THE  
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS to sell by  
Public Auction, at the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &  
Godown Coy's Premises,  
War Department Material,  
As follows:  
250 Rails weight about 53 tons,  
SCRAP IRON comprising:  
Angles, Round, Flat, Sheet Iron,  
etc., about 140 tons.  
Date of Sale will be published later.  
Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers to the Government.  
Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1919.

**FOR SALE.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
One complete set Engines and  
Boiler in good working order,  
DESCRIPTION:  
Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33,  
by 24 stroke.  
Boiler, 12 x 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, working pressure  
120 lbs. on Vertus survey.  
To be sold in one lot, together with  
Engine-Seat, Shafts and Propeller and  
all piping, etc., connected with the  
above mentioned Engines and Boiler.  
Also  
Anchors and Chains, Wooden Mast,  
And  
2 Navigating Compasses.  
At present stored at Kwong Tung  
Cheong's wharfyard.  
Inspecting orders and further parti-  
culars may be had from the undersigned.  
Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
February 21, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
A quantity of netting (new)  
Suitable for Tennis court bound-  
ary netting.  
Particulars from the undersigned.  
Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, March 1, 1919.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions from F. C. JAMES,  
Esq., C.B.A. to sell by Public Auction,  
ON  
**WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,**  
March 19 and 20, 1919, commencing  
each day at 5 p.m.  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF  
POSTAGE STAMPS,  
comprising:—  
Great Britain, Colonies and Posses-  
sions, Japan & China, Argentine &  
Chili, Cuba, Liberia, Mexico, Monaco,  
Nicaragua, Philippines, etc., etc.  
Also:  
3 Albums each containing the nucleus  
of a collection,  
And  
1 Album with about 800 good  
specimens.  
On view now.  
Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

**NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES**  
THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
From U.S.A., JAPAN and  
SHANGHAI.  
THE Steamship  
"TRANSVAAL"  
having arrived from the above Ports,  
Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby  
informed that all Goods are being landed  
at their risk into the hazardous and/or  
extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-  
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the  
wharves, delivery may be obtained.  
Goods not cleared by 9th inst.,  
will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged  
packages are to be left in the Godowns,  
where they will be examined on the 4th  
inst., at 10 a.m.  
Claims against the steamer must be  
presented in writing within TEN days  
of arrival otherwise they will not be  
recognised.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by  
us in any case whatever.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned  
by  
THORESEN & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, March 4, 1919.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES**  
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
CONSIGNEES per Steamer  
"TUN-DAR-BUS"  
From NEW YORK via PANAMA.  
are hereby notified that the Cargo will  
be discharged into Hots Wharf, Kow-  
loon, where it will be at Consignee's risk.  
The Cargo will be ready for delivery from  
Godown on and after March 5.  
Optional cargo will be landed, unless  
notice has been given prior to steamer's  
arrival.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods  
are to be left in the Godown, where  
they will be examined on any Tuesday  
and Fridays between the hours of 10.45  
a.m. and noon within the free storage  
period.  
No claims will be admitted after the  
Goods have left the steamer's Godown,  
and all Goods remaining undelivered  
after March 11, will be subject  
to rent.  
All Claims against the Steamer must be  
presented to the Undersigned, on or  
before March 24, or they will not be  
recognised.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

**Look for the Mark**  
**Tycos**  
on the Temperature  
Instrument you buy  
IT is on all recording instru-  
ments and regulating de-  
vices made by us and means  
standard apparatus—precision,  
reliability and permanence.  
We equip manufacturing  
plants all kinds with Tem-  
perature Indicating, Recording  
and Controlling Instruments.  
Tycos products are also in  
daily use in the home, on the  
farm, by the medical profes-  
sion—everywhere tempera-  
ture is considered.  
Our line of most famous includes:  
Household Thermometers  
Industrial Thermometers  
Temperature Pressure and  
Hygrometers  
Hygrometers  
Pocket Compasses  
Head Lamps  
Head Lamps  
Sphygmomanometers  
Tycos Thermometers and  
Tycos Instruments  
Tycos Instrument Company  
Rochester, N. Y. U.S.A.  
There's a Tycos Thermometer for  
every purpose.

**WANT**  
**ADVERTISEMENTS**  
25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.  
\$1. PREPAID.  
Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

**LOST.**  
STRAYED from Happy Valley, March  
5th, white Fox Terrier Dog Jack  
—Black head, black patch right shoulder  
and over, tail, collar No. 1309. Any  
person returning along to Mrs.  
DREAPER, Royal Naval Hospital will  
be rewarded.

**TO LET.**  
TO LET.—1 Chatham Road, 5  
ROOM HOUSE Apply No. 3,  
Chatham Road, Kowloon.  
**TO LET.**  
TO LET.—2 ROOMS on the Ground  
Floor of Hongkong Club Annex.  
Apply to The Secretary.

**TO LET.**  
TO LET from 18th April, 1919.—  
1st Floor, No. 33 Nathan Road,  
Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co's premises).  
Apply to Secretary, The Dairy Farm,  
Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

**TO LET.**  
119 The Peak, Airdhead.  
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &  
AGENCY CO., LTD.

**TO LET.**  
A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
CO., LTD.  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1919.

**INTIMATIONS.**  
HONGKONG CLUB.  
NOTICE.  
THE THIRTY-THIRD YEARLY  
GENERAL MEETING OF THE  
MEMBERS of the Hongkong Club,  
will be held in the CLUB HOUSE  
on FRIDAY, March 14, 1919, at 5.30  
P.M.  
By Order,  
E. DES VEAUX,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

**WISEMAN, LTD.**  
**TEA DANCE**  
TO-DAY  
(THURSDAY) March 6th.  
**DINNER DANCE**  
FRIDAY, March 7th.

**EVERY BEETLE**  
**EVERY BUG**  
is killed  
by Keating's  
Powder  
Use  
**KEATING'S**  
**POWDER**  
"CHINA MAIL"  
OVERLAND EDITION  
THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS  
PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED  
IN HONGKONG AND CHINA  
GENERALLY.  
ORDER IT BEFORE GOING  
HOME; AND, THUS, KEEP IN  
CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE  
COLONY.

**"SOME PROBLEMS ON  
SILT"**  
At a meeting of the Engineering  
Society of China, Dr. Herbert Chat-  
ley read a paper on "Some Problems  
on Silt."  
The speaker commenced by re-  
marking that in spite of its appar-  
ently small scope, the subject was one  
vital to most river questions in  
China and the whole body of physical  
knowledge was inadequate to solve  
the problems raised. The whole  
of the plains of China are formed  
by silt, consisting of rock pul-  
verized to a minute degree, by  
flowing water. When the particles  
are very small, new properties ap-  
pear, such as cohesion, and affinity  
for water. River engineers attach  
great importance to the silt content  
and a system of filtering and weigh-  
ing has been adopted by the Wang-  
poo Conservancy. The quantity in  
Huangpu water varies from 50 to  
1,000 parts per million by weight  
depending chiefly on the strength of  
the tidal currents.  
40,000 tons of mud comes in at  
each spring tide at Woosung, and  
would fill up the river in six years  
if it was not carried out by the ebb.  
Hence the importance of conservancy  
work. In cul-de-sacs over one foot  
per annum of mud deposits. Fine  
silt settles only slowly in water  
as it carries water with it  
and when very small "sticks" to  
the water. When the water is in  
motion the settlement is very  
complex. The silt adheres to the  
bed so that the latter resists veloci-  
ties which would roll gravel. There  
is an equilibrium between silt  
deposition and erosion, but this is  
very different from that with fine  
sand owing to the predominance of  
cohesive force.  
Mud is partly a "colloidal" jelly.  
A colloid is a substance in a state  
of minute dispersion through an-  
other. The colloidal state is pecu-  
liar in many respects and its study  
is a new and much illuminating  
branch of science, which explains all  
kinds of things from the colour of  
the sky and formation of rain, down  
to the formation of mud and living  
matter, and forms a plenty of scope  
for further investigation.

**H.M.A. "CARTHUSIAN."**  
Experts concerned with the organi-  
zation of aeroplanes for purposes of  
commerce and travel were interested  
spectators on Dec. 15, of the  
departure from the aerodrome at Le  
Bourget, near Paris, of a giant British  
aeroplane on the second stage of its  
journey from England to Karachi,  
India. The aeroplane was originally  
designed for operations against Berlin,  
and was finished just before the signing  
of the Armistice. It measures  
127ft. from wing-tip to wing-tip, and  
weighs, with fuel and passengers,  
about 27,000lb. It is equipped with  
four Rolls-Royce Eagle engines of  
great capacity, and a speed of nearly  
100 miles an hour can be attained in  
calm weather. The aeroplane is  
known as H.M.A. "Carthusian," and  
is piloted by an old Charterhouse boy,  
Major A. S. MacLaren, M.C., and  
Captain Halley, both of whom are  
experienced war fighters. The object  
of the journey is to facilitate the pro-  
gress of General McEwen, who is  
bound for an Air Force command in  
the East. The first stage was to  
Miramas aerodrome, Marseilles, about  
450 miles from Paris. The pilots'  
intention was to follow the Rhone  
valley during part of the journey. The  
remaining stages are as follows:—  
Miles.  
Miramas to Otranto... 880  
Otranto to Cairo... 1,170  
Cairo to Baghdad... 875  
Baghdad to Bandar Abbas... 870  
Bandar Abbas to Karachi... 652

The journey may possibly be con-  
tinued from Karachi to Delhi, making  
a total distance of 5,800 miles. The  
performance of the aeroplane is said  
to justify the confidence of the pilots  
that they will be able to complete  
their programme. The aeroplane  
left England on its long flight on  
Friday, December 13, when it started  
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**SPECIAL SHOW**  
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OF  
**ELEGANT EVENING**  
**GOWNS.**

The "China Mail" is now on sale at; and will be delivered by Messrs. W. G. Humphreys and Co. Sharnen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents.

### The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, March 6, 1919.

#### PICTURES.

The following remarks are prompted by the lecture given this week by a Hongkong lady, but are not intended as a criticism of it. The subject of art, as applied particularly to painting pictures, is so wide, and so opulent with opportunities for differing individual opinions, that no one has any right to say this or that is true and final. The only detail of the lecture we would be willing to cavil at would be the citation of Ruckin, George Moore, and Tolstoy as "authorities." With the possible exception of Moore, who has occasional gleams of intelligence when discussing art, owing to his intimate acquaintance with French artists, they knew nothing about it. They both approached the subject from wrong angles, and digging at it from prejudice. As we were told, we do not need special training to appreciate pictures (so long as we do not approach them with inculcated cant), so it may be said that the philosophy of the subject need offer no insuperable difficulties to the man of common sense who is willing to ponder it. It still holds true, makes all the so-called "stagnant darts" and criteria of criticism, that a man can err in honestly admitting what he really likes. Chaucer's son goes: "The mischief of the picture common to picture galleries has been that so many people have been too anxious to admit what they believe other people think they ought to admire. This has multiplied convention and cant, and confirmed ignorance—because, of course, 'authoritative' jargon learned by rote is not knowledge. This does not affect the hideous truth of the statement

that a Philistine will admire the wrong things. But what does that matter, either to Art or to the Philistine? The one moves on, unimpeded; the other is happy and harmless.

It seems to the present writer that there is real danger of encouraging cant in the hypothesis that true Art must have a Message. Its primary motive, makes what some of the authorities say, was not even to convey information. Picture making must have started with leisure and the idea for self-expression. Study of some of the beautiful work of the cave-men irresistibly suggests Wordsworth's theory of another form of art, that its basis must be "emotions remembered in tranquillity." These pictures need not have been a mute invitation to others to look; they could have been done (and this does not mean done by Cruces) for Cruces' own pleasure. Nowadays, with our thicker social contacts, exhibitions are easy, even if only among friends, and it is human to seek the plaudits of others for our work. But even so, let those who draw or paint ask themselves how often they have spent long hours on art they never meant to show, and never did show, solely for the joy in the work. These occasions often come, and every amateur knows that, given the materials, he or she would when in the mood make pictures if there were no other soul in the universe to see them. This would seem sufficient evidence of the original impulse and permanent sanction of the "sufficing cause" of graphic art.

With regard to the various schools, which we may broadly divide into two groups, those who believe in "likeness," in accuracy, in Realism, and those who sneer at this as mere copying and demand the addition of some mysterious element of thought or suggestion, it would take far too much space to talk. It is sufficient to remember that neither side has a monopoly of the whole truth. While it may be true to say that a photographic snapshot of a horse galloping is not Art, though its legs may be more accurately represented than in the conventional painting of the Derby, it is also true to say that a genuine "impression" imported into a drawing so that it convinces all beholders need not necessarily be true Art. Otherwise those comic drawings in which the wagging tail of a dog is represented by a group of tails radiating from one point would rank artistically higher. So far as painted pictures go, the factors are too numerous to allow of dogmatism. An object ugly in form may be the subject of a beautiful painting, such as we find in light and colour. "Constable was an exponent of this view. Yet the most beautiful colours may be used in a painting

without producing a beautiful result. It is not the reality of objects which the true artist aims to produce, but the reality of their appearance. This is a subtle distinction that deserves meditation. As appearances are deceptive ("the camera cannot lie") we must grab that deceptive reality, that optical illusion which is universal. Having got it, we have true art. But here again we have to remember that there is more than one way of looking at a scene. There is the analytic survey, for which the picture must have realism in detail. There is the glancing view, the look that takes in a general impression of a scene really too large for the field of attention. This must produce the impressionistic picture, where personal taste alone can count. And there is the vignette, or sort of, intermediate, befitting, much favoured of artists. To look at a scene in one way, and to condemn a picture that was painted by an artist who looked at it another way, were clearly absurd. Yet that is virtually what happens in a great deal of modern criticism.

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth on demand 3s 13-16d.

To-day's report of communicable disease has one case of bubonic plague, one of the enteric, and one of cerebro-spinal fever.

Endeavours have been made by the Yokohama Yacht Club, says the Japan Gazette, to start a Dinghy Class, similar to the one in Kobe. These boats complete with sails, etc., can be built for Y480, and will be on the plan of the first dinghy introduced to Japan by Mr. G. W. Brockhurst and obtained from a builder in the Isle of Wight.

During the week ended March 1, communicable disease recorded was two cases of bubonic plague, one of enteric, one of small-pox, and eight of cerebro-spinal fever. Yesterday one more case of bubonic plague, and four of cerebro-spinal fever, were recorded.

A Yokohama correspondent wrote on Feb. 10: "Saturday's further snowfall of over a foot makes a record winter in my experience of forty-four years. There was both skiing and tobogganing on the Bluff yesterday."

Twenty-nine Chinese who were arrested on a lighter of the Hongkong and Macao Steamboat Co., were this morning fined \$5 each for indulging in a game of *Pontan* on the vessel.

Whilst blasting stones in the Government quarries at Tsat Tze Mui, two Chinese, it was alleged, neglected to cover the stones with heavy sheets and taking other precautions to ensure the safety of persons near by. A Chinese quarryman was hurt as a consequence of being struck in the thigh by flying fragments and had to be conveyed to the Hospital. The two stone-cutters were brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning and remanded.

The following was in the *Japan Chronicle* of February 15: Captain Shinoye Mitsuzo, of the N.Y.K. Australian liner *Nikko Maru*, contracted influenza during the voyage from Nagasaki to Hongkong. On the ship's arrival at Hongkong the Captain went ashore and entered a hospital there. His condition went from bad to worse and he finally succumbed a few days ago. On receipt of the news the Nippon Yusen Kaisha decided to send Captain Yamazaki to Hongkong, where the *Nikko Maru* is lying at anchor. The 14th instant on the *Kanagawa Maru*, another Australian liner. It is thus expected that the two steamers will leave Hongkong for the south about the same time.

#### HIS BEST WITNESS.

When he was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy this morning on a charge of stealing a bamboo hat from a hawker, a Chinese coolie said he picked the hat up from a side channel in Shanghai Street, and was pounced on by a Chinese detective who accused him of stealing. After the coolie had returned to the dock from the witness box, where he gave his own version of the affair, the following conversation took place between the Magistrate and the accused:

His Worship: Do you want to call any witness?—Prisoner: Yes. What is his name?—Ah Kum. Is he in the Court?—Yes, he is. Where is he?—Prisoner, striking his breast, said dramatically: I am he! (Laughter).

His Worship, with a quickness which matched the prisoner's volubility: Twenty-one days' imprisonment with hard labour.

#### DESOPENDENCY DUE TO CONSTIPATION.

WOMEN often become nervous and despondent when this is due to constipation. It is easily corrected by taking an occasional dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. These tablets are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

#### SPECIAL CABLE.

##### REPORTING HUNS FROM CHINA.

##### BIG BATCH NOW IN SHANGHAI.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, March 6. From the reports 1,150 enemies have arrived here for deportation. More are due from Szechuen and the South. Three vessels will probably leave on March 15 with them. Their baggage is scrutinised and sealed. The "Suffolk" will escort them from Hongkong to Rotterdam.

##### CHINESE PEACE CONFERENCE.

SHANGHAI, March 6. The Chinese Peace Conference is resuming. There are new better hopes of a settlement.

##### HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

##### TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The first three matches were played last evening.

In the Open Championship Singles, F. A. Redmond defeated Wong Po-Keung after a strenuous five sets. Redmond won the first set 7-5, but the next two were won by his opponent. The fourth and fifth games were won by Redmond whose staying powers were stronger than those of the Chinese.

Result: F. A. Redmond beat Wong Po-Keung 7-5, 3-6, 4-6, 6-0, 6-4.

In the Open Doubles "Champion" ship, A. B. Raworth and A. Morse defeated S. E. Green and E. Abraham.

Result: A. B. Raworth and A. Morse beat S. E. Green and E. Abraham, 6-2, 6-3, 2-6, 2-6, 6-3.

In the Handicap Singles "B," Pay-Liut, Robinson, R.N. (recs. 8/6), beat F. Berrington (recs. 1/6), 7-5, 6-4.

THIS AFTERNOON'S MATCHES. Club Mixed Handicap Doubles.—Miss Draper and C. Thorne (recs. 8/6) meet Miss E. Johnston and E. A. Macdonald (recs. 15/8). Mrs. Robinson and Pay-Liut, Holborn (recs. 15/8) meet Miss Hastings and G. A. Hastings (recs. 5/6). Open Championship Singles.—N. E. Kent meets A. B. Raworth. Handicap Doubles.—H. A. Macaulay and Capt. Wahl (recs. 15/1) meet J. H. Congdon and C. S. Johnston (recs. 15/8).

##### AIRPLANES IN JAPAN.

When all the airplanes that have been purchased by the Japanese Government arrive in Japan, the army will have 600 machines, according to the *Jiji*. The *Kanagawa Maru*, which arrived at Yokohama recently brought 15 planes. Fourteen planes arrived on the *Kanagawa Maru* in January. These are a part of a shipment of 50 airplanes and 100 motors to be made from England to Japan.

Besides these, additional shipments of airplanes and airplane motors will come to Japan from France and the United States, where purchases have been made.

The *Jiji* states that the Japanese army now possesses 432 airplanes of the newest type and speed possibilities. For the purpose of training flyers 200 machines are under construction in army generals, and private airplane factories. When all these are completed, with the orders that have been placed abroad, the War Office expects to have 600 planes, and it is stated that that number will be realized this year.

A number of machines for use by the French aviators arrived January 15 and airplanes of the Spad and Nieuport type are ready for use by these officers at Tokorozawa and Kagami Ga Hara. After and French officers are through with their machines they may be purchased by the Japanese government.

The *Jiji* understands that it will be the policy of the Japanese government to purchase airplane motors in Europe and America, because they can easily be transported to Japan, and to manufacture the planes in Japan. Private airplane factories in Japan will be encouraged, says the *Jiji*.

##### A LIFE SAYER.

IT is said to say that Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cure of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

##### TO-DAY'S MEETING.

There was a meeting of the Legislative Council in the Council Chamber at noon to-day. Those present were:

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Mr. CLAUDE SAVEN, C.M.G.

His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops, Major-General FRANKS VERNON.

The Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. A. M. ELLIOTT.

The Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. J. H. NEW, K.C., C.B.E.

The Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Mr. C. M. L. MESSER, O.B.E.

The Director of Public Works, Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLINAN, O.B.E.

The Captain Superintendent of Police, Hon. Mr. E. D. C. WOLFE.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. DAVID LANSBIE.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hon. Mr. HO FOK.

The Minutes of the last Meeting, held on February 27, were confirmed.

##### FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 11 and 12 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded. Question—put and agreed to.

Report of the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the Report of the Finance Committee (No. 2), dated February 27 and moved its adoption.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded. Question—put and agreed to.

##### MR. POLLOCK'S QUESTIONS.

In the absence of the Hon. Mr. Pollock, the Hon. Mr. Holyoak asked the following questions which were answered by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Question 1.

Will the Government draw the attention of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the importance to the Colony of Hongkong of its being made one of the Stations in the proposed Imperial Air Service which is being inaugurated?

Answer.

This Government has addressed the Secretary of State on the subject of the policy to be pursued by the Colony in this matter.

Question 2.

Will the Government consider the advisability of reserving a large area in the North Western portion of the plain in the middle of which the Sheung Shui Railway Station is situated for the purpose of an Aerodrome?

Answer.

The question of a site for an aerodrome is being kept in view. It is not possible to make any pronouncement on the subject.

##### NEW BILLS.

There followed the Second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to restrict temporarily the persons who may engage in business connected with certain non-ferrous metals and metallic ores.

The Attorney General said:—The object of this bill is to restrict temporarily the carrying on within the Colony of trade in certain non-ferrous metals and ores by or on behalf of persons who are now or have been enemy subjects. The bill makes it an offence to carry on any trade in the non-ferrous metals and ores to which the bill applies except under a licence from the Governor in Council. The intention is that unless for very exceptional reasons no licence shall be granted to any prohibited person or to any corporation under prohibited control. Put shortly, a prohibited person means a person who is now or has been an enemy subject and a corporation under prohibited control means a corporation which is under the control of prohibited persons. If any question arises between the Governor in Council and any corporate body, firm or individual as to whether the prohibitions of the bill apply the question is to be referred by the Governor in Council to the Supreme Court. Where a company registered under the Hongkong Ordinances issues share warrants to bearer no licence will be granted to the company until such bearer shares have been called in and the owners have been registered. Power is given to such companies to take the necessary steps to call in such bearer shares. Power is also given to companies registered under the Hongkong Ordinances to call for declarations from their shareholders and debenture holders on the subject of the beneficial ownership of the shares and debentures and so to the nationality of the beneficial owners. Power is given to the Governor in Council to require the information necessary to enable the Governor in Council to decide whether any corporation firm or individual trading in the metals and ores to which the bill relates is under prohibited control or is a prohibited person. The metals and ores to which the bill applies are zinc, copper, tin, and lead, and any other non-ferrous metals and ores to which the Ordinance may be applied by order of the Governor in Council. It is proposed to make regulations under the Ordinance excluding from the operation of the Ordinance dealings by way of wholesale trade in

quantities below certain limits. In any case the Ordinance will not apply to the purchase or sale of the above metals where such purchase or sale is only incidental to the trade carried on by the purchaser or seller. The Ordinance is to continue in force only during the continuance of the present war and for a period of five years after the termination thereof. The bill is founded on the United Kingdom Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918.

The Council considered the Bill in Committee, several minor amendments were made. After the Third Reading the Bill was passed, seconded by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

The next was the Second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to prohibit the carrying on of banking business for the benefit of or under the control of certain persons.

The Attorney-General said: The object of this bill is to prohibit, for a certain period after the termination of the present war, the carrying on of banking business in the Colony for the benefit of or under the control of persons who are or have been subjects of any state which was at war with His Majesty on the 31st December, 1918. The policy of this prohibition is adopted from section 2 of the Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Act, 1918, 8 and 9 Geo. 5, c. 31. The present bill fixes the period of prohibition at five years, but a short amending Ordinance could extend this period hereafter if necessary. The English Act makes the period indefinite, the wording of section 2 being "During the period of five years immediately after the termination of the present war and thereafter until Parliament otherwise determine." This wording emphasises two points, i.e., that the period is intended to be a limited one, but that on the other hand it may extend beyond five years. If those two points are clearly understood it does not seem necessary in the present bill to do more than provide for a preliminary period of five years. Clause 7 of the bill gives the Governor in Council power to make regulations governing in the widest manner the procedure and principles to be followed in the liquidations contemplated by the bill. It seems better to give an elastic power in this case, as it would be difficult to foresee and to provide for all points which may arise. It is, however, to be hoped that the provisions of the Ordinance will be sufficient to prevent any attempt to carry on any banking business in contravention of its provisions, and that accordingly the necessity for winding up rules will not arise.

The Council considered the Bill in Committee and after the Third Reading it was passed.

The Attorney General next moved the Second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend the Summary Offences Amendment Ordinance, 1918.

He said the object of this bill is to repeal section 20 of the Summary Offences Amendment Ordinance, 1918. That section makes contractors liable in the case of three classes of offences, irrespective of the contractor's personal participation in the offence. The reasons for this extension of the principle of vicarious criminal responsibility were given in paragraph 25 of the Objects and Reasons appended to the Summary Offences Amendment Bill, 1918, and it was thought at that time that the section might be justified by the consideration that the contractor, could in most cases by taking proper precautions prevent the commission of such offences. It has, however, been pointed out that the section imposes liability on the contractor for the acts of persons other than his servants, and that it imposes liability upon him for the willful and not only for the negligent acts of other persons in certain cases. Even apart from these objections it is now considered that the general policy of the section is not justified and it is therefore proposed that the section should be repealed.

The Bill was then read for the Third Time and passed.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak moved the Second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to authorise the Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited to convert its silver capital into gold.

He said the object of this Bill is to enable the Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited to convert its capital from silver into gold by a special resolution to that effect to be passed by the shareholders. The directors consider this desirable because the great bulk of the Company's business is carried out in countries where a gold currency prevails. The fact that the Company does not carry on any life insurance business seems to make it unnecessary to provide for any special notice to policy holders.

The Bill was read for the Third Time and passed, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

The Finance Committee next met and considered Financial Minutes 11 and 12, which were:

No. 11.—To vote a sum of Thirty-one Dollars and fifty-five Cents (\$31.55) in aid of the vote Royal Observatory, Special Expenditure. Typewriter.

No. 12.—To vote a sum of Six thousand three hundred Dollars (\$6,300) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Miscellaneous, Repairing and Coaling Yard for Government Launches.

The Council then adjourned sine die.

#### SUMMARY COURT.

##### A SOLICITOR AND HIS CLERK.

Before Mr. Justice McIlhenny in the Summary Court this morning, Mr. Robert C. Faithfull, solicitor, sued Chan Chun Shan claiming the sum of \$405.85 being as to \$309.90 thereof for monies due and owing by the defendant under a verbal contract entered into in the month of Feb. 1918; and \$101.45 being the balance of monies received on account of the plaintiff to pay away and the defendant failed to pay. The plaintiff also claimed costs of the action.

The claim which was afterwards amended on the application of the plaintiff, was for \$205.33 and set out as follows:—(1) To balance of a sum of \$104.20 paid by the plaintiff to the defendant's request on Mar. 28, 1918, to Messrs. d'Almada and Mason and which the plaintiff was compelled to pay over again to Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master after crediting \$150 paid by the defendant to plaintiff since action was brought; \$40.20; (2) Amount of plaintiff's costs due from the Mow Lan Hin firm to the plaintiff in connection with action No. 189 of 1918 and payable by the defendant under the terms of the engagement with the plaintiff, \$139.70; and (3) Amount handed by the plaintiff to the defendant on May 8, 1918, for payment to the Sui Fung firm but which the defendant neglected to do, \$31.45.

Mr. Faithfull conducted his own case whilst the defendant was represented by Mr. W. B. Hind, of Messrs. G. K. Hall, Britton & Co.

Outlining his case, Mr. Faithfull said the defendant was introduced to him by a man named Lan Shu Lai who said he (the defendant) was a respectable man and had been employed in Mr. Gardiner's office. He (counsel) did not make any enquiries from Mr. Gardiner, as he admitted he should have done. He now discovered that the defendant was never in Mr. Gardiner's office, he had been in a solicitor's office, but counsel did not know which, he thought it was Mr. Agassiz's office, but that was merely by the case.

Proceeding, counsel said the defendant told him he did not want a salary, but would take commission. He assured counsel that he would bring in a lot of business. The defendant also undertook, verbally, to be responsible for the fees of all the clients he introduced to the firm. Counsel said he looked upon the defendant as the banker.

In May 1918, said counsel, an action was brought against him, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Mr. d'Almada, of Messrs. d'Almada and Mason, was for the plaintiff in this action, and he (Mr. Faithfull) had to "throw up his brick." Mr. d'Almada having proved his case and got judgment. About that time, said counsel, he was collector of some money for a certain party and in connection with this, he had occasion to communicate with a woman of loose character living in West Point. This letter was entrusted to the defendant to be delivered to the woman. The man presumably received the money due from the woman and signed counsel's name on the letter, both in English and in Chinese, but, said counsel, his address on the top of the letter was torn off. When counsel discovered this, he sent for the defendant who was very irregular in his attendance at the office. Some day he would turn up at noon and on other days at 4 o'clock. Counsel said the fact that the defendant was an opium smoker explained his irregularity. In fact, said counsel, the defendant had been admitted to him that he was an opium smoker.

Continuing, counsel said when the defendant turned up at the office, he asked him on the subject, but the defendant denied that he had received the money. Counsel told him that he had seen the letter with his (counsel's) name signed on it, and insisted the defendant that if the money was not forthcoming on the following day, he would know what to do. The next day, said counsel, \$150 was sent in. Counsel did not know who sent the money, but it was returned all the same, and he quashed the matter. The defendant then informed counsel that he was incurring too much in the way of rich expenses and wanted an allowance of \$20 per month. Counsel did not know if that defendant ever rode in a ricksha; he had never seen him in one. However, counsel agreed and told the defendant that they would see to that. Subsequently, counsel found further irregularities in the financial side of the business, he was some \$28 out of pocket, and spoke to the defendant about it and was told: "That's all right Mr. Faithfull, we will settle that between ourselves later." Defect, but sent a brother instead, to tell counsel that he was of a poor family, and that it was no use proceeding to get any money out of him. Counsel said he moved under pressure so brought upon him not to proceed against the defendant criminally, but brought a civil action instead.

(Continued on Page 5.)







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**GENOA & BOMBAY**..... Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamers. **KOFUKU MARU**..... Tuesday, 11th March. **SIAM MARU**..... Thursday, 20th March.

**MARSEILLES**..... Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said. **JUKUNOS**..... Monday, 11th March. **ALPS**..... Tuesday, 12th March. **CELESTES**..... Wednesday, 13th March. **ALPS**..... Thursday, 14th March. **CELESTES**..... Friday, 15th March. **ALPS**..... Saturday, 16th March. **CELESTES**..... Sunday, 17th March.

**BOMBAY, COLOMBO**..... Regular fortnightly service via Singapore. **KOFUKU MARU**..... Tuesday, 11th March. **SIAM MARU**..... Thursday, 20th March.

**BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA**..... Monthly direct service. **KOFUKU MARU**..... Tuesday, 11th March. **SIAM MARU**..... Thursday, 20th March.

**SYDNEY, MELBOURNE**..... Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE. **KOFUKU MARU**..... Tuesday, 11th March. **SIAM MARU**..... Thursday, 20th March.

**VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA**..... Regular fortnightly service via Singapore and Port Said. **KOFUKU MARU**..... Tuesday, 11th March. **SIAM MARU**..... Thursday, 20th March.

**MEXICO MARU**..... Regular fortnightly service via Singapore and Port Said. **KOFUKU MARU**..... Tuesday, 11th March. **SIAM MARU**..... Thursday, 20th March.

**CANADA MARU**..... Regular fortnightly service via Singapore and Port Said. **KOFUKU MARU**..... Tuesday, 11th March. **SIAM MARU**..... Thursday, 20th March.

**HAIPHONG**..... Three times a month service. **TATOKU MARU**..... Wednesday, 13th March.

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SHANGHAI..... Thursday, Mar. 7, at 10 a.m.  
SWATOW & KANGKOK..... Friday, Mar. 8, at 10 a.m.  
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MARIANA..... FRIDAY, Mar. 7, at 3 p.m.  
BANDARAN..... SATURDAY, Mar. 8, at Noon.  
SHANGHAI via SWATOW..... SUNDAY, Mar. 9, Daylight.  
SHANGHAI via SWATOW..... FRIDAY, Mar. 14, Daylight.  
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Empress of Asia	27th Mar.	14th April
Monteagle	5th April	28th April
Empress of Russia	24th April	12th May
Empress of Japan	7th May	28th May
Empress of Asia	22nd May	9th June
Monteagle	16th June	4th July
Empress of Russia	19th June	7th July
Empress of Japan	2nd July	23rd July
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SHIPS BOUND FOR CHINWANGTAO.

Chinwangtao still seems difficult for steamers to approach, and on Feb. 10 there were seven steamers in Dairen waiting for the first opportunity to enter Chinwangtao. The shipowners made inquiries by telegraph, and as soon as a favourable answer was received, all those ships were to sail immediately for the destination.

**NEW FLOATING DOCK AT GOTEBOG.**

Although Goteborg is a relatively important seaport, it has until lately been without sufficient docking facilities. The old graving dock, built 43 years ago, was entirely inadequate to meet present-day docking requirements, especially since Sweden got a fleet of comparatively large ocean steamers.

The Norwegian and the Danish shipyards were in a better position. Christiania, Norway, had a dry dock 85 metres (278.8ft.) in length, and 4 floating docks for vessels from 1,000 up to 4,500 tons; Moss, 2 floating docks for vessels of 700 to 900 tons respectively; Forgrund, a floating dock for 1,600 tons; Sandefjord, 3 floating docks for 500 to 1,600 tons; Christiansand, 1 dry dock of a length of 97.6 metres (320.2ft.); Frederikshavn, Denmark, a floating dock for 1,700 tons; and in the Sound (Oresund), Elsinore (Helsingor) had 2 dry docks of a length of 106 and 115.9ft. respectively; Copenhagen, a small dry dock and 4 floating docks for vessels from 800 to 11,500 tons; while on the Swedish side, Helsingborg had a dry dock of a length of 66.6 metres (218.5ft.), and Malmö one of a length of 71.6 metres (234.9ft.) to which was added the new large dry dock of a length of about 158 metres (518.3ft.).

It was evident, therefore, that something had to be done, if Goteborg was not to be left too far behind in this respect. As early as 10 years ago several schemes for the construction of a new dry dock were put forward, but were afterwards abandoned on account of uncertainty caused by the contemplated tension of the harbour.

The persons interested then decided to build a floating dock, and plans therefore were drawn up in 1911. The Aktiebolaget Goteborgs Skeppsdockor was organised in 1913 with a capital stock of 500,000 crowns, which has been increased to 750,000 crowns this year, for the purpose of building a floating dock according to specifications prepared by the Gotevarken shipyard, Goteborg. The dock was intended to accommodate vessels with a docking weight up to 10,000 tons and 7.5 metres (24.6ft.) draft. The cost was calculated to be 1,450,000 crowns for the dock and 3,000,000 crowns for ground. Since the city had guaranteed security for a loan of 625,000 crowns to the company, and had assumed certain other obligations, such as dredging in the river and the granting of necessary space, the company filed a petition for a Government subsidy of 625,000 crowns, which amount, however, was reduced to 500,000 crowns by the Riksdag in 1914; and this latter sum granted on certain conditions with reference to the docking of naval vessels.

The plan was to lease the dock to the Gotevarken shipyard, and as the outbreak of the European war a contract was made with the shipyard for building the dock. The shipyard bought the necessary material at once, by which timely action a large amount of money was saved. In October, 1915, the first plates were laid, and in November, 1916, the first section of the dock was launched, and in August, 1917, the second. In November of the same year the first vessel was docked. In June, 1918, the third section was finished and put in place, and on October 12 the dock was officially opened for use.

The dock was made larger than originally intended. It measures 180 metres (593.8ft.) in length over all; the width on the pontoon deck between the walls is 25 metres (82ft.); width over all, 83 metres (272.3ft.); greatest depth over the keel block, 8.8 metres (28.9ft.). Therefore it is the largest floating dock in Scandinavia, capable of lifting vessels 180 metres (590.5ft.) long, 25.5 metres (83.7ft.) wide, and with a draft of water of 7.5 metres (24.6ft.). For comparison, it is pointed out that the largest Swedish vessel, the Stockholm, is 156.75 metres (514.1ft.) long and 18.83 metres (61.78ft.) wide.

Electric power is used, and the centrifugal pumps, each with a capacity of 30 tons of water per minute, can empty the tanks in one hour and a half. The dock is "self-docking." In 1915 the Ellerman Shipyard, Goteborg, launched a floating dock which can lift vessels of 1,400 tons docking weight, or about 3,500 tons deadweight, and the same shipyard contemplates building another dock for vessels of 3,000 tons.







## SINN FEIN.

## A VISIT TO HEADQUARTERS.

A Daily Mail writer says: One day last week I had a few hours at my disposal in Dublin. I determined to visit the Sinn Fein headquarters and learn from the leaders of the movement something of their aims and aspirations.

The sun was shining brightly, the sky was a cloudless blue, and St. Stephen's Green was looking its best. The keen air was delightfully invigorating and the water of the lake sparkled in the sun. The park was deserted save for a couple of wanderers, the park-keepers, and the happy family of ducks and waterfowl which were enjoying undisputed possession of their little kingdom.

I walked past the artificial lake to the statue of King George the Second, in the centre of the park, along the deserted paths to the far side of the square. Stillness was the prevailing impression, and the memories of Easter Week 1916 seemed like a bad dream.

The Sinn Fein headquarters are situated at 6, Harcourt Street, a fair-sized ordinary Dublin house. The ground floor is occupied by the Sinn Fein bank, and the office premises are at the back and on the first floor. As you approach the building the broken windows catch your attention and remind you of the excitement of Armistice Night. I went into the general office and asked for Father O'Flanagan, the present leader of the movement, only to learn that he was absent at Roscommon.

Three young men were occupied in doing up parcels of comforts destined for the Sinn Fein prisoners in England from their faithful followers. The room was untidy, but there was plenty of activity. One of the young men, seeing that I had come in search of information, left his parcels and entered into conversation. There were bundles of literature lying about, and he gave me a selection of election pamphlets.

The conversation was just becoming interesting, when a young woman, with short hair, smoking a cigarette, said: "Will you come up to see the honorary secretary?"

I followed her and found myself in the first-floor office, on the mantelpiece of which were a large portrait of De Valera and a bust of Count Plunkett. From here the widespread activities of Sinn Fein are directed. In addition to the young woman there were two young men, one the hon. secretary, Mr. H. Boland, and the other, Mr. J. T. O'Kelly, the director of organisation. Later on two or three other young men strolled in.

The first impression I derived was that of youth. The Sinn Fein movement is run by young men, and they unquestionably understand their fellow countrymen. As a result Young Ireland to-day is overwhelmingly Sinn Fein. The secretary was a pleasant young Irishman, intense, enthusiastic—fanatical, if you will—afire with love of his country.

For two hours we talked in the friendliest manner. I let the young enthusiast tell me about the political creed which has swept the polls and captured, anyhow for the time being, the imagination of three quarters of Ireland.

Here is the essence of Sinn Feinism. Ireland is a nation, geographically, historically, ethnologically. Ireland has nothing to say to England, her hereditary foe, whom she cordially hates. Ireland wants to run her country herself; she has had enough of foreign domination. If the British Empire want to war to save Belgium and really stands for the self-determination of all peoples, how can it refuse to listen to the unmistakable voice of the majority of the Irish people?

Then the two leaders referred with pride to their wonderful organisation which has brought them such a sweeping victory, and stated that they proposed carrying on an active propaganda till they had converted a majority in Ulster to their doctrines.

But their ramifications were worldwide, and till Great Britain listens to the voice of Ireland they would continue to ferment trouble for her. In the United States, Australia, and elsewhere they would act as a constant thorn in the side of Great Britain. In America in the past the Irish vote had kept the United States and the British Empire apart; it was the Irish vote which had prevented an Anglo-American entente or alliance. The Sinn Fein organisation would continue to keep the United States and Great Britain apart, and no real Anglo-American understanding was possible till Ireland's right to self-determination had been acknowledged.

Mr. Boland, who had taken part in the insurrection in 1916, had spent 15 months in Portland Gaol. He said he liked many Englishmen but hated England—by England he did not mean Scotland or Wales. Many of the Sinn Fein leaders are teetotalers; they are intensely religious, they are altruistic, and prepared to give their lives to their country—Ireland.

From the Sinn Fein headquarters I walked a couple of hundred yards to lunch with an Ulster friend of profound learning. His library is one of the best-stocked I have found in any part of the British Empire. His view that, given five years, Sinn Feinism will die a natural death;

## MAGNA EST VERITAS.

In spite of the official investigation and complete disproof of the story of the tattooed prisoner-of-war it is still going the round of the papers in the Far East. Mayberry, the man who claims he was tattooed, is probably the champion liar of the universe. His account of the tattooing was really artistic in the boldness of its imaginative power. It is true he forgot the name of the ship he was on when it was torpedoed, but he gives the number of men who got into the boat with him, and the age of the commander of the German submarine who took him prisoner. He further relates that he was the first to reach the deck of the submarine, and how the commander, speaking in broken English, told him that England was the cause of the war and that he would make Mayberry drink his own blood. The tattooing process is then described and how he and his companions were flung into a boat and turned adrift without food and with only a little tobacco among them—"a human touch"—to be picked up by a fishing vessel. And all this mass of nonsense is gravely reproduced by the N.C. Daily News as a contribution to the cause of enlightenment. That profound liar Mayberry, by the way, was further exposed by the Manchester Guardian, which pointed out that the photographs of the man published in the newspapers did not agree. Each paper showed the right side of his face in profile, yet in one paper he was represented as having a full length snake in black on his face and in another there was only a snake's head in outline. Evidently the tattooing had been remarkably well done when the snake could change its shape from day to day. The suggestion that the liar painted the snakes himself will, of course, be rejected by those who prefer to nurse their passions rather than cultivate their reason.—*Japan Chronicle*

that what Ireland wants for the next forty of fifty years is firm government; that Dominion Home Rule for Ireland is out of the question; that there is no solution to the Irish question at the present time; that Ulster has little in common with the rest of Ireland, and her one desire is to draw closer to the United Kingdom.

Here, then, are the two extremes of Irish opinion. Was ever statesmanship confronted with a more perplexing problem? The great war is over and its manifold problems are in a fair way towards solution, but the Irish problem remains the black spot in our Imperial record. How nearly the Irish Convention came to finding a solution is not generally realised, and if it did not, it is a pity that there is a moderate opinion in Ireland.

What are we to do? We cannot confess failure and adopt a policy of drift—that is the sure way to disaster. We all believe in the freedom on which the British Empire is based. We have seen what self-government and free institutions have accomplished in Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa. Cannot all of us who have the real welfare of Ireland at heart aim at capturing the imagination of Young Ireland—however hopeless the task may seem? Let us not call young Irishmen disloyalists who passionately love their country, but let us try to be patient. Let us demonstrate that in the British Commonwealth of Nations—which is a league of nations already in existence—there is full scope for the intense nationalism of Irishmen and Irishwomen. In our Empire there is room for the two patriotisms, and therein lies its glory—the patriotism to Ireland or Scotland or Australia, as the case may be, and the wider patriotism to the Empire as a whole.

Let us explain to these Sinn Fein Irishmen once for all that we do not expect them to be "loyal" to England that our conception of Empire is a group of partners or sister-nations in which no country will predominate where all are needed. Ireland has a contribution to make to the common cause of humanity; we want her imagination, her enthusiasm, her idealism.

Cannot we give her the fullest measure of Dominion Home Rule at the earliest possible moment? The old repressive policy has failed. Cannot we persuade Irishmen that there are thousands of Englishmen who, in spite of the wild talk of Sinn Fein, love her dearly and whose only desire is to welcome her as a partner in the true sense—an Ireland rich, prosperous, and contented?

Cannot we help Ireland to build up her industries, to develop her water-power, to open up her mines, to construct great ports and harbours, and by our actions show that any thought of English domination is gone for ever? The best business brains of the British Empire should be lent to Ireland in this period of reconstruction. Let us concentrate on the economic aspect of Ireland's future. Let us pay back the wild words of hate of Sinn Fein in practical acts of kindness and brotherhood. Let us forget the past mistakes on both sides.

Loving our own country as we do, we can understand the Irishman's passionate love of his beautiful island. If only we could approach the Irish problem from this standpoint, even the citadel of Sinn Feinism could not long withstand our onslaughts.

## THE CHASE OF VON LETTOW.

A dispatch from Sir J. L. Van Deventer, Commanding-in-Chief, East Africa, was published as a Supplement to the London Gazette. Dated from Dar-es-Salaam on Sept. 30, 1918, the dispatch deals with operations from the last week of November, 1917, when von Lettow Vorbeck with the residue of the German force escaped into Portuguese East Africa, to August 31, 1918, when von Lettow was making north again. The whole of the intervening period had been employed in an endeavour to bring the Germans to a decisive engagement. This object was not achieved and the reason becomes plain by perusal of the dispatch. But in the period, covered the Germans suffered heavily. At the time of his flight into Portuguese territory von Lettow's force was estimated at about 320 Europeans, 2,000 askari, two guns, and 30 to 35 machine-guns. The known casualties inflicted on the enemy up to August 31 were—Europeans, killed and captured, 140; askari, killed and captured, 1,100.

The Germans crossed the Rovuma short of ammunition and weary and depressed by close pursuit, but on November 25 they captured at Ngoma, on the Portuguese side of the river, a considerable quantity of rifles, ammunition, and food, which were supplemented shortly afterwards by the capture of isolated Portuguese posts.

These successes (says General Van Deventer) naturally revived the moral of the force. Colonel von Lettow Vorbeck's remaining troops, both European and African, were the survivors of the fittest. The askari were all veteran fighters; and such men, back by well-served machine-guns, are, in their native bush, worthy opponents for the best troops.

As to the country in which operations were now conducted, the dispatch says:

The portion of Portuguese East Africa bounded by the Rovuma and Zambesi rivers, Lake Nyasa and the sea is but little smaller than France. Much of this vast area was a terra incognita to Europeans, and no accurate maps were available. In some parts, the natives were as yet unsubdued, while in others they were in more or less open rebellion. There were but few roads, and no railways except 30 miles of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge starting from Lumbo, on the mainland west of Mozambique.

The central districts (which the enemy would naturally make for) were reported to be well elevated, healthy and fertile. In fact, Portuguese East Africa appeared an ideal theatre for the operations of a commander of a compact and mobile force, tied to no base, independent of lines of communication, and adept in the art of "living on the country," whose aim would probably be to avoid encounters with superior forces and to remain in being as long as possible.

From the character of the German commander it was not probable that any general surrender would take place, and the campaign had therefore perforce to be one of virtual extermination. General Van Deventer's object was twofold, to prevent the enemy returning to German East Africa "and to get to grips with him as soon and as often as possible." Operations were to continue throughout the rainy season. The troops employed were all African—at first the Nigerian Brigade (which returned to West Africa in February, 1918), the Gold Coast Regiment, and the 2nd Cape Corps, and mainly, the King's African Rifles, together with contingents of Portuguese native troops. The enemy retreated rapidly and soon got out of touch and pursuit from the north. A column was then organized to strike inland from Port Amelia. It was first commanded by Colonel Rose and afterwards by Brigadier-General Edwards. From the Nyassa end General Northey advanced east. (In June, on General Northey leaving to take up the Governorship of British East Africa, he was succeeded by Brigadier-General Hawthorn.) The enemy, who had gained his coveted central position and wished to stay there, offered considerable opposition. Medo, 150 miles west of Port Amelia, was captured on April 12.

On April 17 the enemy was found in an entrenched position some 18 miles west of Medo, and fighting continued all day, the enemy retiring during the night. The country was exceedingly difficult, the jungle being so thick that roads were mere tunnels through bamboo thickets, and elephant grass, while long stretches of track appeared more suitable for boats than for motor transport. Successive positions flanking the road had to be cleared, and progress was slow.

On May 4 Colonel Barton (3rd/1st K.A.R. and half 2nd/1st K.A.R.) engaged an enemy company about five hours west of Nanungu. The enemy were dispersed and retired eastwards. Colonel Barton pursued, and, on May 5, his leading company surprised and most pluckily attacked a large enemy camp west of Nanungu. The enemy immediately counter-attacked vigorously with a force of from four to five companies. Sharp fighting at close quarters lasted throughout the whole day, the enemy finally withdrawing under cover of night, over 30 Germans and 100 askaris having been killed and

wounded in this engagement. Colonel Barton was also wounded, and Lieutenant-Colonel Griffiths took over command of his column.

In the end von Lettow was driven south, crossing the Lurio river, and made towards Quelimane. Of this region General Van Deventer says:

As far south as Inagu the country is extremely difficult: rugged heights rise in every direction out of a sea of almost impenetrable bush; paths are few, and cultivation scarce, while the inhabitants are a wild and only partially subdued race, bitterly hostile to their masters, and therefore ready temporarily to help any enemy of the latter. South of Inagu cultivation gradually increases, and the country gets richer. On approaching the sea coast, one of the most prosperous parts of Portuguese East Africa, where the numerous Praza have their valuable holdings, is reached. The Quelimane district was defended by both British and Portuguese forces. Meantime the enemy was steadily pushing south, capturing valuable stores, while the whereabouts of his main body was unknown.

Reliable information was extremely hard to obtain, as the enemy had suborned many of the native chief and headmen by lavish presents of cloth and other goods captured by them between Alto Molocue and Lugella. Thus the enemy not only denied information to us, but was able to depend on early and accurate news of our movements. The same difficulty was experienced by us during the whole time that the enemy was in the coastal zone. Our columns were doing everything possible to get to grips with the enemy but were frequently led astray by false reports.

They were occasionally completely out of touch with their headquarters and with one another, as the rapidity of their movements made it impossible for cable parties to keep up with them and pack wireless has a very small and uncertain range in thick bush. The difficulties of concerted action, always great in bush country, were thus very greatly enhanced.

On the afternoon of July 1 a sudden attack was made on the Western sector of Nhamacurra (Quelimane region) by three enemy companies. The enemy had undoubtedly received accurate information about the position, as the attack was pushed straight in between the Portuguese western flank and the river. The garrison of about 500 native troops was surprised, and, though the Portuguese officers and N.C.O.s fought bravely, the whole of this sector of the defence, including two 4.5 in. (one rendered useless), was in the enemy's hands within a very short time. The enemy consolidated his position, and the Portuguese garrison of the centre sector retired by order to the British position on the east, which was now held by about 300 K.A.R. The enemy attacked on July 2 and again on the 3rd, but was repulsed. At 3 p.m. on

the 3rd however, fire was opened from one of the captured guns, seconded by a large number of Maxim, under cover of which a determined assault was pushed in, which carried the defences on the north-east face. The garrison then retired, maintaining good order, until they found themselves penned in an angle of the river, when a considerable number were drowned in crossings.

Our columns were ordered to converge on Nhamacurra, in hopes of pinning the enemy between our troops and the sea. False reports, however, diverted the bulk of our pursuing troops too far to the west; and by the time we had closed on Nhamacurra the enemy had slipped away to the eastward.

In July the enemy had established himself near Chaluia, in the Mozambique region, and was raiding in every direction. The whole district was practically in rebellion, and the enemy, partly because of this, and partly on account of lavish presents of stores looted from Lorde, Guorne and other places, was very actively helped by the natives, who brought in large quantities of food and willingly provided guides and information. Since the enemy crossed the Malema line, about June 10, desertions had practically ceased. This was doubtless due in some measure to the very great distance which now lay between their homes and the theatre of operations; for most of the askari were of the Wanyamwezi tribe, living in the neighbourhood of Tabora. A weightier reason, perhaps, was the attraction of the loot of the sea-board areas.

Endeavours were made to corner the enemy at Chaluia, but the British closed upon it only to find an evacuated camp, and, at the time the dispatch closes von Lettow was moving northward. On August 30 the main enemy force attacked part of General Hawthorn's force; after severe fighting he was driven back and the Germans were themselves attacked the next day.

It was hoped that the enemy might have been cornered, but the rugged country and thick bush made operations very difficult, and he finally broke away to the northward. In the two days fighting the enemy lost 17 whites killed and 11 captured, while several more were known to have been wounded. His known loss in askari was about 200. Nearly 100,000 rounds of ammunition, much baggage and stores, and a small hospital fell into our hands.

Here General Van Deventer closes his narrative of operations.

It may appear extraordinary, he writes, that the enemy should so often have succeeded in evading our converging columns. But the German force, well guided, generally avoided the regular tracks, and moved by native paths through the heart of the bush, which is often so thick and difficult that troops may march and counter-march within a

## OUR HOUSING SCHEME.

The N.C. Daily News of March 1, had this note:—Hongkong is suffering as much from the lack of proper housing for Europeans as is Shanghai, but in the Crown Colony a scheme has been advanced which, besides being simple, has the merit of placing within the reach of the average employee an opportunity to acquire his own property. The scheme presents an opportunity for 44 householders to acquire their own houses by paying down 30 per cent. of the average cost, \$7,500, the balance remaining as a mortgage to be wiped off at discretion. If the householder sets aside the rent usually payable for such a residence to meet interest charges and liquidation of the mortgage it is estimated that the whole purchase price will be paid off in a period less than 10 years. The venture is a private one and is designed to meet the requirements of people with moderate means, but it should certainly give some relief in Hongkong, where the demand for small houses far exceeds the supply. In Shanghai it is more than probable that some such scheme would also be welcomed. Rents show no signs of decreasing and their tendency in the other direction may very well inflict no little hardship on those whose means preclude the possibility of purchasing their own houses by any other method.

few miles of one another without gaining touch. And there were over 100,000 square miles of such bush between the Rovuma and the Zambesi.

Except for a small body of K.A.R. Mounted Infantry, which did sterling work throughout, the whole strength of the campaign was borne by infantry, of whom certain battalions of K.A.R. and the Gold Coast Regiment were the most prominent.

The distances covered were tremendous. To take a by no means unique example, a column composed of the 1st/2nd and 2nd/2nd K.A.R. marched, between May 23 and July 15, 450 "map" miles. The actual distance covered must have been very much more. Columns frequently out-distanced their supplies and had to supplement their scanty rations by country produce—a difficult matter when following the enemy. For where the German rears, there is little left to glean. In spite of all hardships and disappointments the spirit of the troops never flagged, and I wish to express my sincere appreciation of their fine work.

General Van Deventer bears testimony to the valued and wholehearted assistance he received from the Governor-General of Portuguese East Africa and Colonel Sousa Rosa, the Commander-in-Chief of the Portuguese Forces.

## WEATHER REPORT.

March 6, 1919. 41st.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly at all reporting stations.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 2.13 inches, against an average of 3.41 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 7th.

- 1.—Hongkong to Cap Rock. Light north and north-easterly winds, freshening; fair.
- 2.—Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau. The same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

## ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MARCH 6, 1919.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
Namur.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
Hakodati.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
Tokio.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
Kobe.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
Nagasaki.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
Kagoshima.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
Yokohama.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
Naha.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
Shanghai.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
Amoy.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
Swatow.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
Taipei.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
Tientsin.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
Peking.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
Harbin.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
Manchuria.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
Japan.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
China.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
India.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
Malaya.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
Siam.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
Thailand.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
Philippines.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
Formosa.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
Japan.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
China.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
India.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
Malaya.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
Siam.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
Thailand.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
Philippines.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o
Formosa.	6 a.	30.03	40	91		1	o

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, March 6, 1919.

1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. Temperature, in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. Direction of Wind, to two points.
5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF SKY, in blue sky, a detached cloud, d. drizzling rain, f. fog, g. gloomy, h. hail, i. lightning, o. overcast, p. passing showers, q. equal, r. rain, s. snow, t. thunder, v. visibility, w. dew, x. drizzle.
7. Rain in inches tenths and hundredths.

## HONGKONG REGISTER.

Barometer	29.95	29.96	29.95
Temperature	71	65	78
Humidity	88	100	66
Direction of Wind	E	W	W
Force of Wind	3	0	1
Weather	o	o	o
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air temperature on the 6th—78 Lowest open air temperature on the 6th—65 T. F. CLAXTON, Director, Hongkong Observatory, March 6, 1919.

## HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1903-6. The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 2 inches below mean sea-level. To obtain the depth of water on the tide range at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

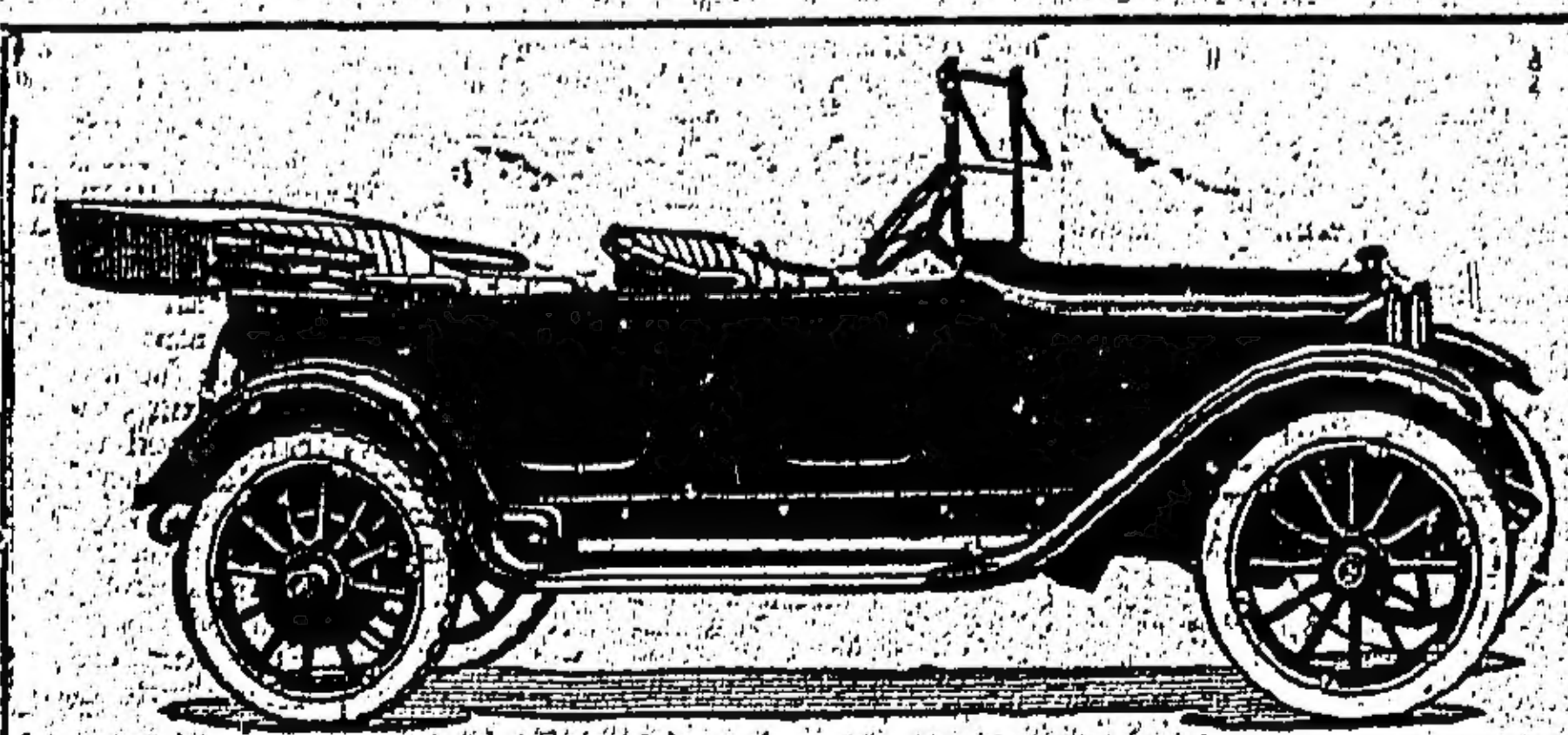
March 7 to 13, 1919.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
7	10.07	4.07	12	10.07	4.07
8	10.07	4.07	13	10.07	4.07
9	10.07	4.07	14	10.07	4.07
10	10.07	4.07	15	10.07	4.07
11	10.07	4.07	16	10.07	4.07
12	10.07	4.07	17	10.07	4.07
13	10.07	4.07	18	10.07	4.07

## DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

WE HAVE CONCENTRATED ON ONE CAR, AND ONE CAR ONLY, IN A DETERMINATION TO MAKE IT AS GOOD AS A CAR CAN BE MADE FOR EVERY PART AND EVERY PROCESS THAT ENTERS INTO IT. WE HAVE PERSONALLY ESTABLISHED A STANDARD, THE WORK DONE AND THE MATERIALS USED IN EACH PART AND EACH PROCESS, IN EVERY CAR, MUST CONFORM TO THAT STANDARD. DODGE BROTHERS WILL ALWAYS GIVE TO THEIR CAR THAT OVER CARE WHICH THE PUBLIC EXPECTS OF THEM.

PEOPLE HAVE IMPLICIT FAITH IN THE INTEGRITY OF DODGE BROTHERS' MANUFACTURING METHODS, BECAUSE OF THE NAME IT BEARS. YOU MAY BE SURE THAT THE PRINCIPLE BEHIND THE CAR WILL NEVER BE CHANGED A HAIR'S BREADTH. DODGE BROTHERS HAVE ONLY ONE IDEA IN THE URBUILDING OF THEIR BUSINESS. THAT IS TO BUILD IT SO SOUNDLY AND SO WELL THAT THE GOODWILL WHICH THEY HAVE WON WILL GROW AND ENDURE FOREVER.



ITS STABILITY IS BUT A REFLECTION OF THE INSTITUTION ITSELF.

SOLE AGENTS—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

St. George's Buildings, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 781.



# RAVES

**BANKS**

ION.	1
1,000,000	IND
1,000,000	LOCOS
1,000,000	PAID-UP
1,000,000	RESERVE
1,000,000	RESERVE
1,000,000	FORE
1,000,000	Banking
1,000,000	CURS
1,000,000	FILED
1,000,000	or shorter
1,000,000	quoted as
1,000,000	Hongkong
1,000,000	THE
1,000,000	Authorised
1,000,000	Subscribed
1,000,000	Paid-up
1,000,000	Reserve
1,000,000	London
1,000,000	Every
1,000,000	transaction
1,000,000	INTERE
1,000,000	on Daily
1,000,000	for
1,000,000	application
1,000,000	No. 7 Queen
1,000,000	Hongkong
1,000,000	BANQU
1,000,000	15th
1,000,000	Capital
1,000,000	Reserve
1,000,000	BRAN
1,000,000	HONGKONG
1,000,000	CANTON
1,000,000	DIPELO
1,000,000	HONGKONG
1,000,000	HONGKONG
1,000,000	HONGKONG
1,000,000	IN FR
1,000,000	of Exempted
1,000,000	Reserve
1,000,000	Credit
1,000,000	General
1,000,000	IN LON

Interest and Fixed

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG.

# WINGARNS

**EXCHANGE.**

50 cents each  
Four for One Dollar.  
bottle at  
The CHINA MAIL LTD.

**COMMON BANKERS.**—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited. The Bank buys and sells and receives collection, Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America,

Avonue Fire Branch	\$1,381.45
Life and Annuity	\$1,141.50
Emberber	\$37.23
Avonue Marine Department	\$78.94
Other Receipts	

**BELLEVUE, TOMES & CO.**



## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The "Vanity Fair" company is going to show at Canton after leaving here.

A fantan player dropped dead at Canton on March 4, thus continuing a superstition common among the Chinese.

It reads rather funny, this, doesn't it? "The troops in Shanghai, with the aid of a number of men from the volunteer corps," broke into a rubber den and arrested two robbers. Perhaps the Canton Times meant it sarcastically.

It will be seen by reference to an advertisement, which appears on another page, that the Police request the co-operation of the public in the enforcement of the traffic regulations.

The Hon. J. H. Kemp, K.C., O.B.E., Attorney-General, and Mrs. Kemp are leaving to-morrow by the N.Y.K. steamer "Kilano Maru." The Hon. Mr. Pollock will on the same day take over his new duties as *locum tenens* for Mr. Kemp.

## NO CHOLERA.

Bumour ran through the city today to the effect that the M.M. steamer "Andie Lebon" had been quarantined on account of cholera. We learn at the moment of going to press that it was not true.

## WORLD'S TONNAGE.

The world's mercantile marine at the end of December last was returned at 39,891,665 tons gross. Compared with the figures for 1914 when the war broke out, they show a decrease of 3,980,795 tons. Particulars are—

	1914	1918	Balance
Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Great Britain	20,922,000	17,023,000	3,899,000
United States	4,330,000	7,777,000	3,447,000
Germany	5,134,000	2,845,000	2,289,000
Japan	1,708,000	2,200,000	492,000
Norway	1,857,000	1,602,000	255,000
France	1,922,000	1,488,000	434,000
Italy	1,430,000	1,488,000	58,000
Netherlands	1,430,000	1,353,000	77,000
Austria	1,068,000	854,000	214,000
Switzerland	1,015,000	882,000	133,000
Russia	851,000	809,000	42,000
Denmark	770,000	675,000	95,000
Spain	820,000	578,000	242,000
Greece	820,000	578,000	242,000

## ARRIVALS OF STEAMERS.

MARCH 5, 1919.  
KWONG HING, Chi, 418 tons, from Whampoa, Capt. Chan Kam, S.K.E. 1p, what.  
CHEEFOO, Chi, 24 tons, from Quinbon, San Shing, 12.  
SABONG, Brit., 1270 tons, from Swatow, Capt. Evans, D. Lapadiz & Co., what.  
SAKAWA MARU, Jap, 672 tons, from Canton, Capt. Kumagai, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

## CLEARANCES.

MARCH 5, 1919.  
KWONG HING, Chi, 418 tons, for Shanghai, Capt. Chan Kam, S.K.E. 1p, what.  
SABONG, Brit., 1270 tons, for Swatow, Capt. Evans, D. Lapadiz & Co., what.  
SAKAWA MARU, Jap, 672 tons, from Canton, Capt. Kumagai, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

## THE SINCEREST FORM OF FLATTERY.

Referring to the subject of a German Lloyd's it is evident that the Huns are very much in earnest about it. Even in the pre-war times, they say, Germany got her shipping news only when Lloyd's had done with it, and there now seemed to be a great chance that after the war she would not get it at all—at any rate in the case of German ships. Germany must have a Lloyd's of her own. ("Sea Service," the idea now seems, to be to call it.) At a meeting at Hamburg, attended by some 400 various representatives, it was admitted that Lloyd's was a wonderful institution, and that, with its traditions and practical experience over some three centuries it had produced results deserving of unstinted praise. Then, again, England's possession of the submarine cables was greatly in favour of Lloyd's. Still, much might nowadays be done with wireless, and the numerous Lloyd's agents of German extraction who had been turned out of their jobs would be a valuable asset for a new "German Seedlings." Money would be the difficulty, but a beginning on moderate lines, supported by subscriptions, contributions, and, in case of need, by voluntary gifts, ought to be successful. The Government, too, could no doubt help. It was an enthusiastic meeting, and a committee was appointed to go ahead.

## BOATS DUE TO ARRIVE AND DEPART.

## VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE.

MARCH 8.  
ANYO MARU, T.K.K., from Valparaiso.

MARCH 10.  
BORNEO MARU, D. & Co., from Java, with mail.

LAOMEDON, B. & S., from Liverpool.